SPAIN.

Don Carlos on the Prospects of the Insurrectionary Cause.

Journalistic Endorsement of the Revolutionist Situation-Royalist Reports of the Failure of the Movement-French Allegations of the Bourbon Army Muster.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 8, 1872.

The Legitimist journals insist that the battle of Oroquieta was not decisive of the fate of the Carlist Don Carlos writes on the 6th to the Duchess of

Madrid that "his prospects are excellent; that he could announce good news, but refrains from pru-

dential motives. The Carlist organs deny that Rada or any other leader has returned to France, and assert that the insurrectionary forces are masters of all Biscay and ortant points in Guipuzeon, and hold possession of the railway between Miranda and Irun: that bands under Castello and Alegre are active in the Catalonian provinces, and others are hovering on the borders of Termel and Tarragona.

Spanish Royalist Despatches-The Prince in Exile with One Anointed Apostle.

MADRID, May 8-Evening. Omcial despatches from the North state that the insurgents have disappeared from Guipuzcoa, and only a small band remains in the province of Sara-

Of the Carlist forces in Navarre 429 have surrendered to the government troops and the remainder have dispersed.

The Governor of Pampeluna telegraphs to the Minister of War that Don Carlos recrossed the frontier accompanied only by a priest, and is now in

French Accounts of an Efficient Carlist Army.

PARIS, May 8-Evening. The latest news received here by the friends of Don Carlos is that he has from 7,000 to 8,000 men in Biscay, well armed and well supplied with provisions and munitions.

Elio commands the Carlist forces in Navarre, and Tristany those in Catalonia.

FRANCE.

The Army Contracts Exposures and the Glory of Anti-Prussian Defence in the War.

Military Review-Municipal Repair of Communist

Ravages. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 8, 1872. The speech delivered by the Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier in the National Assembly on Saturday, wherein he pointed out the abuses practiced upon the army by the contractors, has created a great sensation is government circles.

M. Rouher has given notice that he will question the government on the 15th instant relative to the measures which have been taken to reform the alleged abuses. The Committee on War Contracts of the Assembly have tendered the Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier a banquet, which will take place on Monday next.

A GENERAL WHO DEFENDED HIS CHARGE. The Commission on Capitulations in their report praise the Commandant of Phalsbourg for his brave and obstinate defence of that fortress, and recommend that he be decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

They also exonerate the commander of Neubreisach of all blame for the capitulation of that

ORDER FOR AN ARMY REVIEW. A review of the troops stationed in and around Paris is announced to take place on the 19th inst. REPAIRING THE RUIN OF THE COMMUNIST REIGN. The Municipal Council of Paris has resolved to rebuild the Hotel de Ville, which was destroyed by

the Communists. The new structure will cost

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

6,750,000 francs.

The French Hero of Mexico and Metz Surren ders for Court Martial-Legislative Vindication of the Present Action of the Prisoner.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS. May 8, 1872. Marshal Bazaine has taken up his residence at Versailles, where he holds himself ready for whatever disposition the Paris government may see fit to make of his case. It is probable that he will be arrested for court martial at an early day. Surrender of the Sword. PARIS, May 8-Evening.

Marshal Bazaine surrendered himself on Tuesday night to stand his trial by court martial.

PREFACING THE RECORD. In the Assembly to-day General Chanzy moved that the preamble of the bill constituting the court martial be amended so as to recite that this Court is assembled on the demand of the Commission on Capitulations," The preamble as submitted by the government states that the court martial is called on the demand of Marsha

The Minister of War, General Cissey, opposed the amendment, but if was unanimously adopted by the Assembly. It is believed that this vote will force General Cissey to resign.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Personal Recruitment of His Majesty at Ems.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 8, 1872. The Emperor William will soon go to Ems to drink the waters.

BISMARCK.

The Prince Premier About to Recuperate His Health

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 8, 1872. Prince Bismarck retires to his estates, and will abstain from active participation in affairs for

ROME AND GERMANY.

Pio None and the Prince Ambassador from

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 8, 1872. The Provinzial Correspondenz reports that the Pope declines to receive Prince Honenlohe as Amador from Germany, and pronounces the action of the Holy Father a striking evidence of his want of appreciation of Germany's friendliness and dis-

ART SALE.

An interesting collection of foreign and native paintings will be sold to-day at Schenck's auction room. Moran, who seems resolved to exhaust all the picturesque views about the harbor, is represented by several works, and Sontag's hand it visible in two landscapes. There are no works of very great merit, but the average is very lair.

ENGLAND.

Advance in the Rate of Discount.

Recall of the French Minister-Notabilities from America-Forged Drafts Appearing in the Capital.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 8, 1872. It is said that £450,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, and a rise in the rate of discount is expected to-morrow.

FORGED DRAFTS AFTER NEGOTIATION IN AMERICA. The city papers this afternoon announce that a number of forged drafts, purporting to have been drawn by Sewell & Nephew, of Manchester, on the Union Bank of London, which were negotiated in the United States, have made their appearance here.

THE FRENCH MISSION AT ST. JAMES. The Duke de Broglie, the French Ambassador to England, has presented his letters of recall.

NOTABILITIES FROM AMERICA. The Right Hon. Russell Gurney, the English member of the American and British Joint Commission, and the United States Minister to Spain have arrived at Liverpool from America.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT. Seven thousand five hundred and fifty bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

British Press Opinion of the Influence of the Question in the Presidential Contest.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 8, 1872. The London papers generally, in their articles upon the American Presidential question, assert that the re-election of President Grant is doubtful if he persists in keeping the claims for indirect damages before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration for adjudication.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

English Reports of Shareholders' Combination and Management in London.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 8, 1872. It is asserted, with every positive assurance of truth, in the city to-day, that a majority of the Erie Railway shareholders here have combined, making Mr. Tom Scott President, and that the American Board and Mr. Scott have telegraphed sufficient assurances, and the combination is considered suc-

THE ENGLISH TURF.

Race for the Tradesmen's Plate at Chester-The Betting and Winner.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 8, 1872. In the Chester races to-day the Tradesmen's Plate (the Chester Cup) was won by Mr. W. Nichols' brown colt Inveresk, with Soucar second and Napolitian third. Fourteen ran. Soucar was the favorite at the start, the betting being 13 to 1 against Inveresk, 6 to 1 against Soucar, and 33 to 1

against Napolitian. W. Chaleron was the jockey of the winner.

The following is the summary of the race:—
The Tradesmen's Plate of 200 sovs. in specie, addedto a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each:
New Cup course, about two and a quarter miles (103

New Cup course, about two and a quarter mines (to subscribers).

Mr. W. Nichols' br. c. Inveresk, 3 years old (by Lambton, dam by Arthur Wellesley, out of Polly), carrying 5 st. 9 lbs.

Mr. E. Brayley's b. h. Soucar, 5 years old (by Dol-lar, out of Agra), carrying 7 st.

Lord Wilton's b. c. Napolitian, 3 years old (by Hospodar, out of Serenade, bred in France), carrying 5 st. 7 lbs.

THE ATALANTAS.

Public Criticism of the River Training Performance of the American Boat Crew.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 8, 1872. The Echo newspaper of to-day contains a critical article upon the performances of the Atalanta boat crew of New York, who practice daily on the

The writer says:- "Their performances are ex ceedingly good, their action is fine and their time and feathering are simply perfect. They are nevertheless somewhat deficient in dash and power: betray a disposition to hang at the finish of the stroke, and do not pick out the blades cleanly and promptly. Practice will, however, reetify these

The London boatmen all regard the New Yorkers as a fine, able crew, whose appearance upon the river is very showy and elicits the admiration of spectators. A great struggle is certain on the 10th

INDIA. .

The Banks of the Vellore Swept by a Flood-Lamentable Loss of Life and Property.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 8, 1872. A telegram from Bombay brings intelligence of most disastrous floods in the southern part of British India. The towns situated on the banks of the River Vellore-which runs through the Presidency of Madras to the Indian Ocean, which it enters south of Pondicherry-have suffered terribly and many of the inhabitants have been drowned.

The number of lives lost is given at 1,000. Fifteen thousand persons residing in one of the towns have lost everything they possessed in the shape of property, the water having washed away their houses and left them in a perfectly destitute

AUSTRALASIA.

Consoling News from the Banks of the Yarra-Yarra.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 8, 1872. The press news despatch which was forwarded from this city yesterday stating that there had been a flood in Melbourne, Australia, whereby 400 persons were drowned, is an error. It undoubtedly referred to the calamity by flood in Southern India which is reported to-day.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Lospon Monry Marrit.—London, May 8—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92% for money and 92% for the accountrated States five-twenty bonds, 1892's, 89%; 1865's, old, 90%; 1867's, 92%; ten-forties, 89%.
Frankfour Bourse.—Frankfour, May 8—A. M.—United States five-twenty bonds opened at 95% a 96 for the issue of 1862. PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, May 8—P. M.—Rentes closed at 16, 25c.

50f. 28c.
LIYERPOOL COTTON MARKET—LIVERPOOL, May 8—2.50
P. M.—The cotton market closed dull and unchanged. The
sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for
export and speculation.
LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 8—
P. M.—The market is firm.
LIVERPOOL PROFISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 8—P.
M.—Cheese, 63s. per cwt. for the best grades of American
fine. nne.
Liverpool Produce Market.—Liverpool, May 8-P. M.—
Tallow 43s, per cwi.
Losbon Produce Market.—London, May 8-Evening.—
Common rosin, 9s. per cwi.
Pernoleum Market.—Artwer, May 8.—Petroleum bioyant, at 445£1 for due pale American.

A MAN KILLER.

Flow of Specie from the Bank and Expected Mysterious Murder of a Farmer by a Masked Man.

> The Assassin, a Young Fiend, Caught in an Attempt at Arson and Wholesale Slaughter-His Confession of the Murder-No Motive for His Crimes-Is He Insane?

DETROIT, Mich., May 8, 1872. Last November a murder was committed about five miles from here under most mysterious cir cumstances, and what seemed likely to be a dead secret for all time is now brought to light. One night, about twelve o'clock, Dennison Miller, a well to do farmer, was awakened by noise. His wife got up, thinking it was a cat in the kitchen, and opened the back door for its escape. A masked man rushed in past her went immediately to the room where her husband roused by her screams, had got up, and without a word stabbed Miller to the heart, killing him instantly. Every effort was made

TO FIND THE MURDERER. A large reward was offered and several person were arrested on suspicion, but finally discharged, and all hopes were given up of the murderer ever being brought to justice. All this time that the search was being made the murderer was in daily contact with those searching and entirely unsuspected, and his discovery was only accidental two or three weeks ago. A powerful young man of nineteen, named William Smith, was arrested for twice attempting to throw railroad trains off tha track, near this city. He was bailed, and immediately after set a barn on fire, when he was rearrested and confined to jail. From some inadvertent remark

SUSPICION OF HIS COMPLICITY in the murder of Miller was aroused. On investiga tion a chain of evidence was found. Smith was charged with the crime, and made a confession that he had contemplated the murder for some time though he seems to have had to special motive. He was working for a neighbor of Miller, and slept with the son of his employer on the night of the murder. He rose, administered chloroform to his sleeping companion and then got out of the window. He sought the house of the victim and committed the fatal deed; after which he returned to his bed. When the alarm was given he turned out with the others in search of the murderer. The next day he was among the crowd discussing the affair, but betraying

NO SIGN OF THE DEADLY SECRET. He remained in the neighborhood for some time after the excitement had subsided, and but for his reckless attempts at wholesale slaughter and arson would never have been suspected. To-day he was arraigned, plead guilty and was committed for trial. He seems to be indifferent or reckless as to the consequences. He has been called insane on account of his other deeds; but the physicians who have ex amined him, say that he has no symptoms of in-

A WHITE MURDERER.

A Negro Shot Dead for Attempting to Remove His Dead Wife's Effects-A Strange Story-The Cowardly Assassin Seeking Safety in Flight-The Arrest After Being Wounded.

RICHMOND, Va., May 8, 1872. The intelligence of the murder of Sam Hite by Daniel Davis, at Lockleven Township, Lunenburg county, yesterday, has created quite a sensatio here, owing to the antecedents of the victim and the murderer and of the circumstances that preceded and attended the tragedy. Especially has the of his utterances and the avowed irregularity of his life, he being one of those peculiar individuals who treat women after the fashion of the Turks and Arabs, and believe the marriage ceremony a bore

and a nuisance. HISTORY OF THE TRAGEDY. There lived on Davis' place a negro woman, unmarried, who had a number of children. This woman's sister, married the negro Hite, shortly after which the woman herself died, the expenses of her burial being defrayed by Davis. It would seem, however, that he expected to make good this outlay from the effects which the dead woman left.

lay from the effects which the dead woman left. Hite claimed them on account of his wife, and, being refused permission to remove them, placed them in a cart at night and was making off with them. Davis followed, and, overtaking the man in the road, demanded their return. The negro refused to carry them back or surrender them, and, it is said, cursed Davis, who struck him on the head with his stick. The negro, in retaliation, struck Davis with a heavy piece of single tree on the arm, after which the latter

DREW HIS PISTOL AND SHOT HITE DEAD, four balls taking effect on his person. Davis was arrested, but for some reason was soon discharged. Apprehensive that trouble was to come of the matter he at once commenced preparations to escape from the country. He concealed himself near his house when a party of white citizens came to arrest him. Seeing from his concealment some of the men who had formerly arrested and afterward released him, he felt easier, and when they had left he ventured out. Another party was, however, close behind, and soon commanded him to halt and give himself up. He refused to surrender, when a man named Black fired on him, inflicting two serious wounds, one in the hip and another in the arm. He was then secured, and has been kept closely gnarded ever since.

The aftair has excited great interest in the county, and the examination before the magistrates is looked forward to with a good deal of Interest, more particularly because the white man is the delinquent. Justice will, however, be certainly meted out.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office of the Chief Signal Office, Washington, D. C., May 9-1 A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer continues highest over the Eastern Gulf States. It has fallen from the Ohio Valley northward to the lakes and the Northwest, with cloudy weather and rain from Missouri to Lake Michigan and northwestward. Clear and partially cloudy weather continues over New England and the Middle States with light variable winds, and over the Southern States with light to fresh southerly winds.

Probabilities. Falling barometer, southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain will prevail on Thursday from the Ohio Valley northward, and ex-tend eastward over the northern portion of the Middle States. Partially cloudy weather is probable for the New England and Middle Atlantic States, with easterly to southerly winds; and Rising barometer and northwesterly winds will extend southeastward over the Northwest and upper lake region. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

THE HOT DAYS HAVE COME.

People's brains are once more beginning to simmer with the heat, which has made its annual and flery return. The wearied car horses on the differdown and severally die. Great consumption of lager beer, soda water, mineral waters and cold lemonades was of course the result of the sudden and burning heat. Those impulsive and foolish people who drink spirituous liquors in these early dog days will have cause to regret it very much, for the greatest scientific scholars of the country have already pronounced it as a fact that never before, in any year, has there been such a tremendous force of electricity in the air as has been noticeable in the last eight or nine months. This electricity has a bad effect on the high-pressure and excitable brains of the American people, causing rushing of blood to the head and all kinds of dangerous cerebral diseases. Combined with the sudden and unexpected hot weather, this is worth remembering, and should be noted down.

The thermometer for yesterday and the corre; sponding date in 1871 scaled as follows at the Hexald Building:—

9 A. M. 12 M. 3 P. M. up their minds to kick the traces and lay May 8, 1871. 56 59 61
May 8, 1872. 76 85 89
This table speaks for itself, and shows a very marked increase in the heat over the same day of the month last year. Therefore lat every one keep cool and shady. 9 A. M. 12 M. 3 P. M.

WASHINGTON.

GRANT AND THE RENOMINATION.

His Position with the Republican Party.

What He Thinks of Greeley's Chances.

and Fenton.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Plot to Read Out Trumbull

A Regular Strait-Out Partisan To Be Nominated.

EFFECT OF TRUMBULL'S LETTER.

Amnesty Once More Tied to Civil Rights in the Senate.

TARIFF DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

Hopeless Condition of the Washington Treaty.

Enforcement of the Eight Hour Labor Law.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1872. Grant Upon Greeley and Mosby Upon

The President received a large number of visitors to-day, among whom were Colonel John W. Forney, who called to talk over the political situation. Th nomination of Greeley was incidentally alluded towhen the President good naturedly remarked that the American people would never elect him to the office of President.

Preceding Mr. Forney were Senator Lewis, of Virginia, accompanied by Colonel Mosby, the guerilla chief during the late war, who called to pay his respects to the President, and as a pledge of his thorough reconstruction, assured the President that he not only believed he would be the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, but that he would support him in his Congressional district by publicly advocating his re-election.

"Why," said the guerilla convert, "between a military despotism and a despotism of isms, I prefer military despotism."

The interview between the conqueror and the conquered was of the most cordial character. What the Selection of Baltimore for the Democratic Convention Means-A Regu-

lar Party Nominee. The news of the selection of Baltimore to be the place for holding the democratic convention is accepted here as a certain indication that Mr. Greeles will not receive the endorsement of that party. The Southern democrats in Congress, at least a majority of them, who have more or less committed them selves to the Cincinnati nomination, accept the resuit as a triumph of the Northern democrats, who are more unanimously inclined to put up a regular ticket. It is generally believed here that if St. Louis had been accepted as the place, the influence of the revenue reformers, free-traders and others of the grand anti-Grant combination would have been sufficient to create a strong feeling for Gree. ley, and it is acknowledged that no such influences

will prevail at Baltimore. A direct result of this selection is a proposition to discuss to-night, by prominent Southern democrats, that the South shall withhold its delegates from the Convention, and thereby tacitly agree to the nomination of Greeley, The necessity of keeping up a party organization is conceded, however, as a sufficient reason for the reection of this proposition, and it will, doubtless, be agreed to send delegates, in accordance with the call, for the purpose of fighting out the quarrel, if one really exists, in a legitimate way, inside th

party organization. Trumbull On His Expected Democratic

Allies. It has been definitely ascertained that pending the Cincinnati Convention Senator Trumbull wrote a letter to a personal friend who was a delegate in that body advising the nomination of a straight-out republican to be its candidate for President. He gave as a reason for this advice his belief that the democratic party, judging from its representatives Washington, were so badly demoralized as to be in a condition to compel them to accept the Cincinnati candidate. In other words, he believed them to be willing to do anything to beat Grant. One direct effect of this letter. now that its contents have become public, has been to disgust a number of Northern democrats with the nomination of Mr. Greeley, which they accept under this new light as an effort to browbeat them out of the policy of an independent nomination and

to confirm them in their desire to put up a regular Fenton from Committee Chairman-ships-Grant's Position on Renomina-

The so-called republican conference held by the administration members of the Senate and a few prominent republicans of the unofficial ilk was, in fact, a caucus, called at the instance of Zaci Chandler and some of his friends, for the purpose of effecting the removal of Senators Trumbull and Fenton from their respective positions as Chairmen of the Judiciary and Contingent Expenses Committees. No definite plan had been resolved upon regarding a successor t Mr. Fenton, but it was generally understood that it place Mr. Trumbull at the head of the Judiciary Committee.

The consultation which led to this conspiracy was confined to a few plotters, and the ostensible reason of the call for the conference was the necessity was expected that this trivial excuse would appear to be so unimportant that but few, if except the initiated would respond. The excited condition of political affairs, however, had the effect to induce a general attendance, and the schemes of the deposers fell to the ground. fact, they were abandoned almost as soon as the caucus was called to order, and were the subject of mere informal consideration, instead of earnest action, as their authors had intended. Wilson, aided by Colonel John Senator W. Forney, who was present as a privileged person, quietly urged the impropriety of the movement, and cited the ill results which followed the removal of Senator Summer from the Foreign Relations Committee as a reason why the effort should be abandoned. Others who were interested in preventing a further rupture in the party pointed out the possibility, if not the probability, of a failure by the democrats to nominate a regular candidate and the consequent necessity of preserv ing the unity of the republican organization Peaceful counsels finally prevailed, and the matter was dropped for the present. Its promoters, however, are not satisfied with the

result and may be provoked to call it up again. Incidentally the subject of General Grant's withdrawal from the canvas, was mentioned, when every republican present uttered a protest against such a course, and it was unanimously agreed that, to use a homely phrase sometimes credited to Mr.

crossing a stream." It was also agreed that the party having placed itself, so far as the members of the Senate could do so, in the attitude of General Grant's defenders, it would be an act of injustice, if not ingratitude, to desert him now. It was intimated that General Grant himself had vately expressed a determination to insist on his candidature for the reason that, having stood the brunt of the attack against the party of which he is the acknowledged head, he would not now allow himself to be sacrificed at the demands of

a handful of growler and sore-headed malcontents. There was no talk about a reorganization of the Cabinet until after the adjournment, when one or two of Colonel Forney's friends suggested that something might be done in that direction between this and November: and, as usual under such cir. cumstances, his name was mentioned in connection with the postal portfolio.

The Alabama Treaty Muddle Recomes More Hopeless Than Ever.

Efforts continue on both sides to save the Treaty of Washington, and with it the Gladstone Ministry and the reputation of Mr. Fish. Cable despatches between Minister Schenck and the State Department have been constantly passing yesterday and to-day, owing to the pressure of the English Cabinet upon the Minister to bring about an accommodation on terms less embarrassing to the British government than those the firm stand of the President imposes upon that government. As before suggested, the rejection by this govern' ment of the proposition which Lord Granville as sumes he was induced to make by the intimations received from Washington forces the English Cabinet into a position of difficulty, if not danger, compelling it to obtain an acceptance of its proposition, or of some immaterial modification of it, or face the denunciations of a savage opposition in Parliament for its truckling policy. But the determination of our government remains unshaken, and Mr. Schenck has again been required to inform Earl Granville that anything less than a full equivalent for the proposed arbitration of our consequential claims by the tribunal at Geneva, and every suggestion that those claims should be formally withdrawn from such arbitration is, inconsistent with the rights of the United States government under the treaty, as well as its dignity, and cannot be entertained. While it seems undeniable that the late premature publication by the State Department of the position of the United States and of our readiness to compromise on cer tain conditions has contributed to bring its new difficulties upon the Gladstone Ministry, there is no disposition here to sacrifice the interests and position of this country, or of the administration, for the purpose of saving Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville in their coming struggle with Mr. Disraeli and Earl Russell. As there is every probability of the later correspondence becoming public by being laid before the British Parliament, it is deemed important to state that most of this correspondence has been exchanged by cable and in cipher and that as a natural consequence errors to be expected to come to when comparison can be made between these telegrams as sent and received. It is even now stated that some, though probably not any very material part of the misunderstandings that have occurred with reference to the views and propositions of the two governments, must be assigned to these unavoidable errors of the cable and cypher. On the general question of the hope of saving the

treaty recent developments are not yet sufficient to encourage any modification of the unfavorable opinion expressed with regard to its prospects. Louisiana Elections in the Senate-Amnesty Again to Have the Civil

Kettle to Its Tail-The Goat Island Job. Pending the consideration of the bill providing nat the State and Presidential elections shall be held in Louisiana at the same time, Mr. Trumbull took occasion to intimate in the Senate to-day that the aim of its authors was to place the election under the control of Congress and the President so as to enable the latter to suspend the writ of habeas corpus and exercise unconstitutional military power. The bill is intended, as its friends explain, to obviate the necessity of devoting two consecutive days to elections in Louislana, and Mr Trumbull assumed the position that it was unconstitutional, inasmuch as it directly interferes with the provision of the constitution giving State Legislatures the power to regulate the manner of holding Presidential elections. His remarks occasioned quite a buzz of excitement, and were combatted by Mr. Morton with great vigor. If Mr. Trumbull had been a member of the regular demobeen more bitter in his assault on what he was pleased to call "unconstitutional Congressional supervision." The democrats both on the floor and in the galleries gave evidence of their gratification

at his course. The bill finally went over. Mr. Cameron, after repeated efforts, has at last succeeded in getting Wednesday of next week set apart for the consideration by the Senate of Tom Scott's Depot bill, which gives the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad the right to locate its depot on Pennsylvania avenue. Senator Sumner will lead

The Senate now got under full headway with the consideration of the Amnesty bill. Mr. Sumner, as usual, moved his Civil Rights bill as an amendment. A point of order was raised that the Amnesty bill required a two-thirds vote for its passage, and Mr. Sumner's bill, requiring only a majority vote, was not competent as an amendment The Chair was sustained in its ruling that the amendment was in order, and the debate proceeded. An agreement was made that the voting shall begin to-morrow, at three o'clock, when all debate shall be limited to five minutes for each Senator on each amendment, and it was further agreed to sit it out to-morrow night. bill referred to the Committee on Public Lands was the occasion of a slight passage between Messrs. Cole and Conkling. The former wanted the bill referred to the Military Committee, which reference was opposed by its friends. Mr. Conkling assailed Mr. Cole with the charge that he had changed front in the premises, and wanted to know why Cole opposed the measure, of which he was ormerly a warm supporter. Mr. Cole replied that he had not changed front, and in such a manner that Conkling construed his answer to mean, in a parliamentary way, "You lie." At any rate, denounced Mr. Cole's language as offensive in the extreme. The subject was then dropped.

The Tariff Bill Before the House-The

Salt Interest-The Coal Duty. Though tea and coffee have been put on the free list by both houses, and the matter disposed of, the temptation to talk about free tea and coffee was too great to be resisted to-day, and a lengthy discussion upon the subject took place in the House. Mr. Kelley came manfully to the front, undaunted by his utter rout yesterday, and pleaded over again for the poor man's free breakfast. Mr. Brooks answered by quoting the many articles besides coffee which go to make up the poor man's breakfast, and which the eloquent gentleman would tax to prohibition. He succeeded in showing the free breakfast not attainable while duties were from thirty-five to sixty-five per cent ad valorem on the many other articles which go to make up a "square meal," from the tin cup in which he takes his coffee to the towels and soap with which the dishes would be afterwards washed. After the usual quantity of buncombe the two lines including the duty on these articles were stricken out, and Mr. Ritchie, of Maryland, offered an amendment making the duty on bituminous coal \$1 instead of fifty cents, as proposed. The discussion of a tariff bill is a good school for the study of political consistency. Care for the petty local interests of constituents bate. Men who how! for free trade on principle are champions of high protection when it comes to the ists will plead long and loud for free tea and coffee, although unscrupulous in their efforts to serve the interests of high protection. The old threadbare arguments on the subject of politi-cal economy, protection and free trade were gone over again, and the day's work ended in making the duty on bituminous coal seventy-five cents per ton, on the usual compromise plan.

Both parties were frollesome and good humored

lincoln, "It will not do to swap horses while | throughout the debate. Mr. Banks made a few sensible remarks—a habit to which he lends hims of tate. He deprecated this tendency toward theorizing and philosophizing, and called upon the House for practical methods in place of preaching, and advised all, when not get what they want, to take what they can get. "Why," he asked, "refuse free

tea because we cannot have the teapot free?" Upon the subject of taxing coal, Mr. Cox, of New York, made one of his felicitously witty speeches, and closed by offering a burlesque amendment closing windows, skylights, chinks and crevices, so as to exclude the light of the sun-a foreignerso that light might be furnished by the coal miners of Pennsylvania and American industry protected. This pleasantry was appreciated and the laugh joined in by all.

The debate on salt also drew fire from both sides, Michigan and New York bristling when a reduction was proposed. Mr. Conger, who is taking rank with Mr. Cox as a jester, spoke against reducing sait and! in favor of the Saginaw interests. Mr. Garfield spoke earnestly in favor of reducing, and said he stood between the extremes protection and free trade. In regard to salt, he said he thought that when American sait could be sold in Canada for less than their own salt sold for and when the salt companies manufacturing here and those making it there enter into contract not to introduce the salt made by them into each other's territory and then mutually agree to raise the price, it is time to interfere. He exhibited a contract between two companies, from which he read, which agreed on this. He claimed or such interests no need of protection, as it belonged to one of the classes which ought to be selected to shave down, and would bear considers. ble more before they reached the under skirt of protection. Pending the debate on salt, which Mr. Dawes succeeded in limiting to thirty minutes, for o-morrow, the House adjourned.

The Tea and Coffee Duty Repeal. The Supreme Court decided under the act of October 3, 1865, that a duty of ten per cent must be imposed on that class of goods on the free list which were grown east of the Cape of Good Hope, but imported from places this side of the Cape. The question having been raised whether tea and coffee came under the rulings of the Court, Secretary Boutwell to-day decided they do not, as the act expressly declares that after the 1st of July next no further import duties shall be collected on tea or

Boutwell and His Philadelphia Aspira. tions.

Secretary Boutwell himself, to-day, in a conversation, set at rest the rumors of his resigning as Secretary of the Treasury by saying that he has no such intention, and, further, that he has no aspirations for the Presidency, but will support Grant for re-

The Enforcement of the Eight-Hour Law.

The Committee of Workingmen from New York had an interview with Secretary Boutwell to-day, in accordance with the wishes of the President, who gave them a card of reference to the Secretary. They were accompanied by General James O'Beirne. The Secretary received them kindly, and, after listening to the object of their visit and consulting with Mr. Rankin, the assistant supervising architect of the Treasury Department, agreed with the committee that there had clearly been an evasion of the Eight-Hour law, and stated to the chairman of the committee that proper action would be taken in the premises, and orders immediately sent to New York to have the law enforced on the new Post Office and Custom House buildings.

He read the statement of the grievances presented by Mr. J. C. Graham, the chairman, and

The committee then waited on the President to thank him for his kindness and courtesy in regard to their interests. The President said he had in-structed the Attorney General to prepare an order for the immediate enforcement of the Eight-Hour law on all government works.

RACING IN KENTUCKY. A Brilliant Time Anticipated at Lexinge ton-The Kentucky Association Preparing for Their Spring Meeting. LEXINGTON, Ky., May 8, 1872. Every preparation necessary for a successful race

neeting is being made by the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Association. The stables are filling of the Kentucky Association. The stables are filling up with horses and the greatest activity is apparent at the race course, now one of the finest and largest in America. The following horses are on the ground:—

Buford has four, Richards four, Grinstead four, Reynolds seven, Stanhope six, Ward eight, Swigert, four, Cottrill four, Harper seven, McGrath eight, Thomaston and John M. Clay, eight, making a total of seventy-four, with more to come.

Good running is anticipated.

TROTTING AT PLEETWOOD PARK. FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, N. Y., May 8, 872,-Match \$500; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.
W. E. Weeks names b. m. Middy Morgan. 1 2 1 1
John Murphy names ch. g. Blarney Stone 2 1 2 2
Time, 2:56—2:52—2:471;—2:50.

From the May Day of Youth to the Winter of Age, the health, beauty and purity of the hair may be preserved by a daily dressing with PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR. There can be no thinning out or blanching of the fibres where this preparation is em-ployed. It contains all the elements necessary to re-plenish and preserve the bair. Sold by all druggists.

A .- For a Stylish and Elegant Hat to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.-Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, A .- For a Stylish and Elegant Hat at

A.—Gent's Silk Hats Seven Dollars; Felt HATS, moderate prices. WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broad

A.—Nestle's Lacteous Farina, the Mother's Milk Substitute. Recommended by eminent physicians. A .- A .- New Lamps for Old, or Ten Dollars' worth for Seven.—It is surprising how NICOL DA-VIDSON & CO., 986 Broadway, can afford to sell \$10 worth of FEENCH CHINA, GLASS or CROCKERY for \$7, but so long as they do it the public will profit by it. They offer good DINNER PLATES at \$1 per dozen, CHINA PLATES at \$2 per dozen, and large lines of other goods in proportion.

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the rid; the only perfect dye; harmless neous. At all druggists.

Beche's Ranges .- No. 1, Largest Family JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade street. Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs.
TOTAL EXTERMINATION.
This wonderful article has slain its millions, and is good

r millions. Good sound sleep for 25 cents. TRY IT. Eau Angelique, for the Teeth and Gnms. Biscotine, food for intants. DELLUC & CO., 53 way, are the sole proprietors and manufacturers. No connection with any other Drug Store.

Havana Lottery.—Prices Reduced. Offi-al drawings on file. JOSEPH BATES, Broker. 196 Broadway, room 4.

Missiquoi Spring Water Gives Instanta-Precautionary Proclamation.—Every

housekeeper preparing to leave home for the country, should go through every room and closet, armed with a flask of KNOWLES? AMERICAN INSECT DESTROYER, and with his death-dealing chassepot pour a volley into every chink and cranny. Returning, also will not ind a bug or roach on the premises. Depot, No. 7 Sixth avenue. Remarkable Success Attend the Une, of GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLI-CON, for Female Weakness. Sold by all druggist.

Royal Havana Lottery-Pricer, duced. J. R. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, & V. all st Post office box 4,685 New York. Trusses. Elastic Stockings, Suspen-SORIES, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Ap. Dr. GLOVER, 10 Ann street, adjoining, Herald office.

The National (Elgin) Way h Company.

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DEAR SIDE—During the mouths (M. 1) have carried one of your B. W. Raymond Watches the sun to failed to keep the time with so much accuracy as to leave nothing to desire in this regard.

For accuracy in time keeping, finish, your Watches challenge any admiration and arouse my pride as an American, and I am confident that in all respects they will compose we coessfully in the markets of the world with similar my nufactures of older nations.

They need only to be known to be appreciated. Yours, most respectfully.

G. G. HAMY, OND, General Superintendent.

Vergnes' (the 'Discoverer' Electro-Chem-CAL BATHS. Bo't remedy for Rheumatism, Chronio and Nervous Diso, ders. 51 West Stateenth street.